

Hiroshi INOUE*: Two new species of *Plagiochila* Dum.

井上 浩*: ハネゴケ属の2新種

Plagiochila wangii Inoue, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Planta corticola, dense caespitosa, minor, rigidula, rufo-brunnea. Caulis brunneus, 0.2–0.3mm lata, cum foliis 2.0–2.5mm latus, 1.5–2.5cm longus, parum ramosus, ramis intercalaribus, rarius attenuatis phyllobolis; radice numerosis ad basim rami et caulinis. Folia caulina imbricata vel parum imbricata, sub angulo 30–45° patentia, late ovata vel suborbiculata, 1.0–1.4 mm lata, 1.2–1.6 mm longa, margine antico longe decurrente, parum revoluta, convexa, nuda, apice rotundato, 3–6 dentato, dentibus 3–4 cellulas longis, cellulae apicalis elongata, di-vel triplo longiore quam lata, margine postico haud decurrente, valde arcuato, nudo vel 1–3 dentato, dentibus apicalibus similaribus sed minoribus. Cellulae medianae $20-30 \times 23-28 \mu$, trigonis mediocribus, subnodulosis, basales (30)–40–54 \times 20–28 μ , trigonis nodulosus, parietibus tenuibus, cuticula levi; vitta nulla. Amphigastria caulina subnulla, filiformia. Reliqua desunt.

Specim. exam.: Formosa, Mt. Siao-Hauch, Taichung, 2994m. alt., on trunk of hemlock (C.K. Wang leg. no. 667, Feb. 17, 1960)–type in herb. NICH.

The distinguishing characteristics of this new species include: (1) plants small-sized and reddish-brown in color, (2) branches always intercalar from a leaf axile ventrally, (3) numerous rhizoids mostly restricted to the base of branches, (4) broadly ovate or suborbicular leaves which are long decurrent dorsally, (5) few marginal teeth, (6) an elongated terminal cell of marginal teeth of leaf (2.1–3.0 times as long as wide), and (7) the absence of vitta at leaf base.

In general appearance this species is very similar to a small form of *Plagiochila semidecurrans* subsp. *grossidens* (especially to its var. *shimizuana*) of Japan and *P. nidulans* of Phillipines. But these two species have distinct vitta at leaf base and more or less thickened cell walls. *P. zonata* of Himalayas, Yunnan and Formosa and *P. handelii* of Yunnan are also very close to *P. wangii*, especially with its similar leaf form and marginal teeth of leaves. In *P. zonata* and *P. handelii* the cell walls are thickened without trigones, and the cells of

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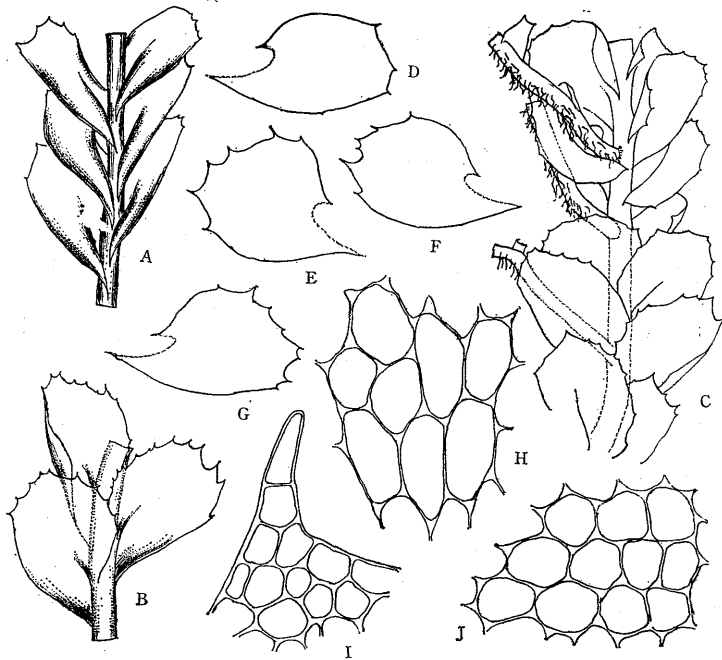


Fig. 1. *Plagiochila wangii* Inoue. A. Part of plant, antical view, $\times 10$. B. Ditto, ventral view, $\times 10$. C. Ditto, showing rhizoid-bearing branches, $\times 10$. D-G. Leaves, $\times 10$. H. Cells from leaf base, $\times 300$. I. Cells from leaf margin, $\times 300$. J. Cells from leaf middle, $\times 300$. All figs. were based on holotype.

basal portion of leaf are differentiated into vitta.

***Plagiochila querpertensis* Inoue, sp. nov. (Fig. 2)**

Dioica (δ haud visa). Planta mediocris, rupicola, laxe caespitosa, flaccida, pallide olivacea. Caulis ad 0.3 mm latus, cum foliis ad 2.5 mm latus, 2.5–3.5 cm longus, pallide brunneus vel olivaceus, parum ramosus, ramis intercalaribus, radicellis sparsis. Folia caulina remota, oblique patula, in plano ovata vel ovato-oblonga, rarius rectangularis, 1.2–1.9 mm longa, 0.9–1.8 mm lata, basi subcuneata, margine antico arcuato vel substricto, nudo, longe decurrento, parum incurvato, apice fere rotundato vel subtruncato, nudo vel 1–4 dentato, dentibus minoribus, 2–3 cellulas longis, margine postico haud decurrento, arcuato, subnudo. Cellulae apicales $23\text{--}29 \times 20\text{--}25 \mu$, medianae $28\text{--}33 \times 20\text{--}30 \mu$, basales $36\text{--}50\text{--}(60) \times 20\text{--}30 \mu$, parietibus tenuibus, trigonis mediocribus, acutis, cuticula levi.

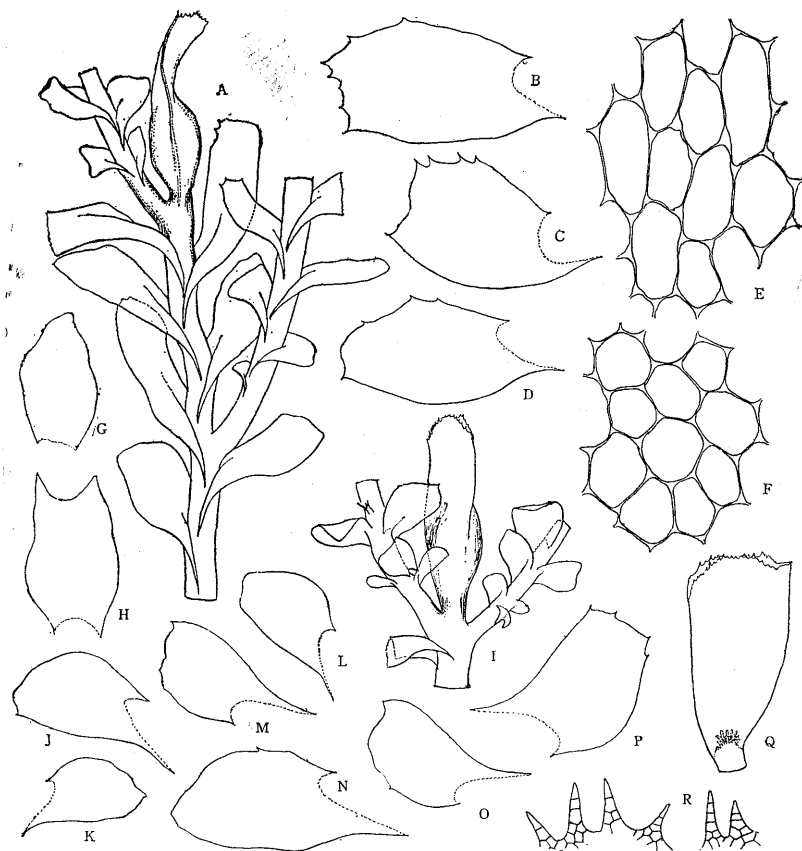


Fig. 2. *Plagiochila querpartensis* Inoue. A. Part of plant, dorsal view, $\times 10$. B-D. Bracts, $\times 10$. E. Cells from leaf base, $\times 300$. F. Cells from leaf middle, $\times 300$. G, H. Underleaves, $\times 45$. I. Part of plant, ventral view, $\times 10$. J-P. Leaves, $\times 10$. Q. Perianth, $\times 10$. R. Part of margin of perianth mouth, $\times 45$. All figs. were based on holotype.

Amphigastria caulina subnulla, sed ad basem majora, rectangularia vel oblonga, apice subacuto vel truncato, vel raro bilobo. Gynoecea terminalia, 1-2-innovato. Perianthia longe exserta, compresso-cylindrica, ad 2.5 mm longa, 1.6 mm lata, ore subtruncato vel parum arcuato, breviter bilabiato, margine dentato, dentibus minoribus, 3-5 cellulas longis, 2 cellulas latis ad basem. Folia floralia caulinis simillima, 2.5-3.0 mm longa, 1.2-1.5 mm lata, e apice margine postico 3-8 dentato,

dentibus minoribus.

Specim. exam.: Isl. Quelpart, 1300-1900m. alt., on wet rocks (U.S. Kyun leg. no. 6708, 6709, 6710-type in herb. NICH; duplicates in herb. Tokyo University of Education and herb. Catholic Medical Colledge, Seoul).

The distinguishing characteristics of this new species include: (1) a somewhat soft-texture plant, (2) distant and dorsally long decurrent leaves, (3) few and small marginal teeth of leaves, and (4) cylindrical perianth whose mouth is slightly bilabiate and with small teeth. The underleaves are usually vestigial; but those at base of branches and innovations are nearly always distinct.

P. querpartensis is similar to Japanese *P. subrigidula* and *P. hakkodensis*. From *P. subrigidula*, *P. querpartensis* is distinct by cylindrical perianth, few marginal teeth of leaves, and oblong or rectangular bracts. From *P. hakkodensis*, *P. querpartensis* is distinct by its dorsally long decurrent leaves, few marginal teeth of leaves, and typically oblong leaf form.

摘 要

最近とりあつかったハネゴケ属のうちに新種と考えられるもの 2 種が見出されたのでここに記載しておく。*P. wangii* は Sect. *Zonatae* のものと考えられ、*P. zonata* や *P. handelii* に一番近いものであろう。葉の基部に *vitta* が発達しない点と葉の細胞膜がうすくて *trigone* が大きくなる点などで区別される。*P. querpartensis* は日本の *P. hakkodensis* にもっとも近いものであるが、葉形が楕円形ないしは長卵形であることと、葉縁の歯が全くないか、もしくはごくわずかである点で異なる。更にこの種類では枝の基部には通常必ず大形の腹葉が発達する点も特異な性質で、近縁の *P. hakkodensis* その他にはみられない。

□ 埼玉県教育委員会・埼玉県科学教育振興会：埼玉県植物誌 B5 判 339 ページ、1962 年 3 月埼玉県教育委員会発行。昭和 32 年に県教育委から振興会に編集を委嘱し、埼玉大学江森貢一氏が委員長、県下の高校・中学・小学・秩父自然科学博物館などの先生方十数名の委員で調査・編集してきたもので 5 年ぶりに完成した。内容は埼玉県の自然環境、植物概観、分類と分布の 3 部からなり、概観の部の秩父山地の蘚類の分布と着生基物特に石灰岩との関係（永野巖氏）は力作である。分類と分布の部は本書の主体となる目録であるが詳しいノートや検索表があつて便利であり、県内の分布の調査には非常な苦心のあつたことがわかる。菌類や藻類についてこのように詳しい植物誌は珍しく、ケイ藻類（小林弘氏）、緑藻類（山岸高旺・荻島睦己両氏）などは図鑑としても使えるほどである。印刷の上りも組み方もすばらしく、英語などはいっていない点まことに立派であるが、誤植の非常に多いのが玉にきずである。（伊 藤 洋）